

A new genus and new species of Phatnomatini from China (Hemiptera: Tingidae)

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Abstract: *Jingicoris yunnanensis* gen. nov. et sp. nov. was found and described from South China. The new genus, belonging to the tribe Phatnomatini, is allied to *Pseudacalypta* Péricart, *Taphnoma* Péricart and *Exulmus* Froeschner. Type specimens are deposited in Insect Collections of Nankai University, Tianjin, China.

Key words: Tingidae; Phatnomatini; new genus; new species; China

Jingicoris Li et Zheng, gen. nov.

Type species: *Jingicoris yunnanensis* Li et Zheng, sp. nov.

Diagnosis Body ovate. Head with 6 cephalic spines: 1 clypeal, 1 dorsomedial, 1 pair of frontal and 1 pair of slender jugal spines (Fig. 2). Antennal segment I shorter than 2 times of segment II. Bucculae extending slightly beyond head apex, but not meeting in front of rostrum. Mesosternite about 1.5 times as long as metasternite. Peritreme spoon-like (Fig. 3). Pronotum unicarinate; collum tectiform; paranotum narrow, laminate, with outer margin rounded. Hemelytron wide, R + M bisinuate. Posterior margin of 7th abdominal sternite in female with subgenital plate (Fig. 4).

Remarks *Jingicoris* gen. nov. is here considered as a member of the tribe Phatnomatini Drake and Davis, 1960 on account of its well developed clavus coupled with lack of stenocostal area on hemelytra (Drake and Davis, 1960; Froeschner, 1996). It is allied to *Taphnoma* Péricart, 1991 (Péricart, 1991; Froeschner, 1996) and *Exulmus* Froeschner, 1996 (Froeschner, 1996) among the genera of Phatnomatini by the presence of unicarinate pronotum and the characteristic pattern of cephalic spines. In *Taphnoma*, however, the body is elliptical in form, and the pronotal carina is laminated. Distinguished from *Exulmus*, the new genus has rounded outer margin of paranotum, shorter antennal segment I and weaker jugal spines, while *Exulmus* has sinuate outer margin of pronotum, longer antennal segment I (3 times as long as segment II) and normal jugal spines. The new genus is

also similar to *Pseudacalypta* Péricart, 1983 (Péricart, 1983; Froeschner, 1996) in appearance, but the latter genus has only 4 cephalic spines (jugal spines absent).

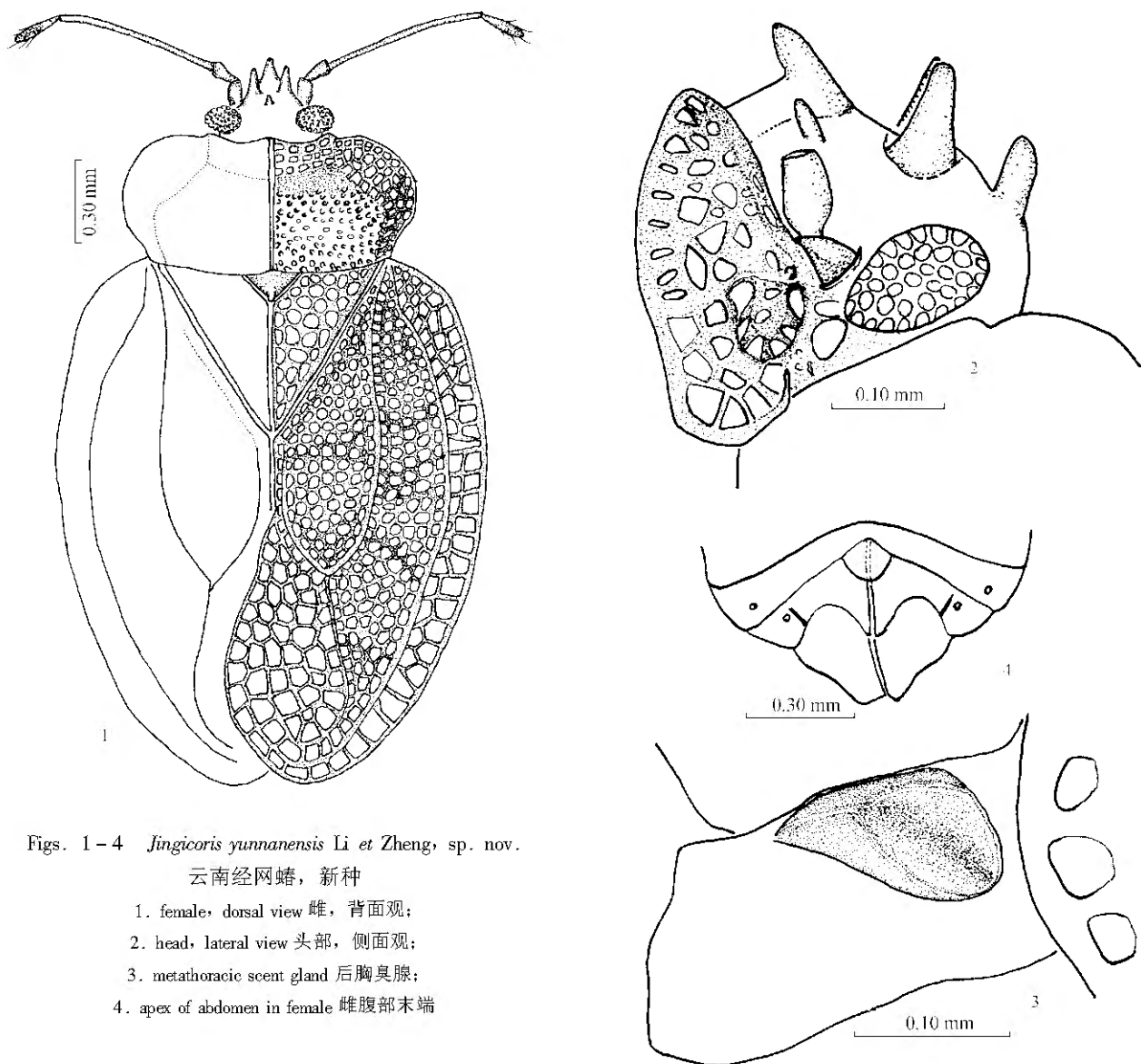
Froeschner (1996) restressed the importance of the numbers and arrangement of cephalic spines in defining Phatnomatini genera, but the interesting new species at our hands challenges the value of cephalic spines. Thus conceivably the generic delimitation of Phatnomatini is in need of a revisional study.

Etymology *Jingicoris* (masculine) is named after Prof. JING Xi-Li in honor of her contributions to tingid fauna of China; the suffix “coris” from Greek means a bug.

Jingicoris yunnanensis Li et Zheng, sp. nov. (Figs. 1–4)

Broadly oval in form. Head, pronotal disc, scutellum, legs and abdomen beneath dark brown; pronotal collum and paranota light orange; hemelytra testaceous with fuscous marks and lines.

Vertex slightly convex, with indistinct tiny areolae, areolae along eyes more clear. Head spines with fine granules and pubescence, weakly developed jugal spines invisible in dorsal view. Clypeus strongly declivous. Bucculae subtriangular, slightly surpassing clypeus anteriorly but not meeting in front of rostrum; areolae of bucculae varied in size and arranged irregularly. Antenniferous tubercle small and spine-like; antenna short, about 1/3 of body length, with fine granules and hairs; segment I,



Figs. 1–4 *Jingicoris yunnanensis* Li et Zheng, sp. nov.

云南经网蝽，新种

1. female, dorsal view 雌，背面观；
2. head, lateral view 头部，侧面观；
3. metathoracic scent gland 后胸臭腺；
4. apex of abdomen in female 雌腹部末端

II and basal half of III testaceous, distal half of III and IV fuscous; base of III narrowed; II slightly shorter than I, III about 2.5 times as long as IV. Rostrum reaching apex of rostral groove.

Pronotum wider than long. Pronotal disc transversely convex, unicarinate with a row of small areolae in front and somewhat indistinct areolae on interhumeral convexity. Collum tectiform, with 3 rows of areolae. Calli large, depressed. Paronotum with outer margin rounded, 1 row of areolae against humerus and 4 rows beside calli.

Scutellum exposed, triangular with a tubercle on its apex.

Costal area of hemelytra with 2 rows of regularly arranged areolae in middle, 1 row at apex and 3 rows at base. Subcostal area weakly oblique, with 8 rows of areo-

lae in its widest part and 3 secondary cross-veins in middle. Discoidal area extending beyond middle of hemelytron and wider slightly behind its middle, with 7 rows of areolae in its widest part and 1–2 secondary cross-veins. Sutural area narrow, areolae herein larger than those in clavus, subcostal and discoidal areas. R + M elevated and bisinuate; Cu weakly elevated. Clavus with 4 rows of regularly arranged and well defined areolae.

Propleurite with an antero-lateral brownish smooth area; propleurite furrow long, extending to the smooth area. Meso- and metasternite convex; mesosternal groove 1.5 times as long as metasternal groove; laminae in meso- and metasternite subparallel, uniseriate with curved outer margin. Rostral groove open behind. Peritreme of metathoracic scent gland spoon-like (Fig. 3).

Subgenital plate semicircular (Fig. 4).

Measurement (in mm): Body length, 2.60; width, 1.45 (across the middle of hemelytra). Width of head (across eyes) 0.41, vertex 0.21. Length of pronotum 0.50, width 0.77. Length of hemelytron 1.90, discoidal area 1.20. Length of mesosternite 0.27, metasternite 0.17. Antennal segment lengths I : II : III : IV = 0.11 : 0.08 : 0.51 : 0.21.

Type materials: Holotype: female, submacropterous form, Yunlong County, Yunnan Province (N25.90°, E 99.40°), alt. 2 400 m, 5 June, 1996, BU Wen-Jun leg. Paratype: 1 female, submacropterous form, Xujia-ba, Mt. Ailao (N 24.42°, E100.35°), Yunnan Province, 15 July, 1982.

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七刺网蝽族一新属一新种

(半翅目: 网蝽科)

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摘要: 记述七刺网蝽族一新属、新种 *Jingicoris yunnanensis* gen. nov. et sp. nov.。模式标本保存于南开大学昆虫标本室。

关键词: 网蝽科; 七刺网蝽族; 新属; 新种; 中国

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新属新种简记

经网蝽属, 新属 *Jingicoris* Li et Zheng, gen. nov.

模式种: *Jingicoris yunnanensis* Li et Zheng, sp. nov.

鉴别特征: 体宽卵圆形。头具 6 刺: 1 唇基刺、1 背中刺、1 对额刺及 1 对较细的颞刺; 触角 I 不及 II 长度的 2 倍; 小颊稍超过头前但不在喙前方相接。前胸背板横阔, 具 1 条脊状纵脊, 盘域横隆; 领区屋脊状; 侧背板窄片状外伸, 其外缘圆弧状弓起。半鞘翅宽大, R+M 波曲。臭腺孔缘勺状。产卵器基部具半圆形的下生殖片。

按 Froeschner 对七刺网蝽族各属定义之修订, 新属因其头刺的数量、位置分布及前胸背板纵脊状态与 *Taphnoma* Péricart, 1991 及 *Exulmus* Froeschner, 1996 相同而与后两属相近。新属与 *Taphnoma* 的区别在于后者体呈椭圆形, 前胸背板纵脊片状; 新属与 *Exulmus* 的区别为: 后者的侧背板外缘波曲, 触角 I 明显长于 II 的 2 倍且颞刺较粗壮。新属与 *Pseudacalypta* Péricart, 1983 在外形上很相似, 但后者仅具 4 根头刺。

云南经网蝽, 新种 *Jingicoris yunnanensis* Li et Zheng, sp. nov.

正模: 雌, 亚长翅型, 云南云龙, 海拔 2 400 m, 1996. VI. 5, 卜文俊; 副模: 1 雌, 云南哀牢山徐家坝, 1982. VII. 15。